## RESPECTABLE AND FASHIONABLE CLASS. AS DESCRIBED

BY THEMSELVES.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer, Feb. 7, 1843.]

Having for a moment escaped from more important topics, we have a few words for the editor of the Evening Morror, Mr. N. P. Willis, who has repeatedly joined in the earnest request of his associates to be addressed thus personally, as alone responsible for whatever that paper contains. While filling one portion of his sheet with professed detestation of what he impudently styles the "national tendency" to personal abuse, he has crowded others with assaults of the grossest character upon one of the associate editors of the Courier and Enquirer; which he suddenly discontinued, after a week's indulgence in the gentlemantly exercise, on hearing that his victim might not be quite defenceless. Having a slight aversion to being so informally dropped, we must insist upon a more regular parting. Mr. Willis may prefer retreat, but after his unumanly onset, he must expect pursuit.

Having a slight aversion to being so informally dropped, we must insist upon a more regular parting. Mr. Willis may prefer retreat, but after his unmanly enset, he must expect pursuit.

Mr. Willis made three distinct assertions concerning matters of fact, with regard to the writer of this,—the particular editor whom he assailed by name,—repeating one of them three times. In each of these five particulars, he was branded with false-hood by third parties involved; which he gracefully acknowledges by confessing that his restimates were corrected. Beyond these he has seen fit to reproach us with alleged vulgarity of early association, with a low origin and training which precluded us from understanding the character of virtuous ladies, with want of that polish and worldly judgment derived from extensive acquaintance, with a lack of excessive passion, and generally with whatever occurred to Mr. Willis as most opposite to his own conceptions of his own model character. While we are certainly willing to be deemed, in all moral respects, his perfect opposite, we have superadded, a sentiment of charity which prompts us to aid his parsuit of biographical knowledge. Had he known us better, he might have added largely to his list of attributed negatives. We lack many more things than he has enumerated. He has not catalogued the tenth part of what we have not been, and have not dene. He is correct in hinting that we have never travelled; but he might have added that we have not left our trail through Europe as than of a alling profligate. He did well to intimate that we than he has enumerated. He has not catalogued the tenth part of what we have not been, and have not done. He is correct in hinting that we have not done. He is correct in hinting that we have not left our ratil through Europe as that of a simp profligate. He did well to intimate that we have not remained in the high society which he saw in England; but strict justice required him to add that we were never kicked out of it, for making merchandise of the private conversation which we wereheard it is quite true that we never navigated the Mediterraneau in a United States vessel, which received as "out of charity;" but it is also true, that the mess-room never witnessed our compelled retraction of a libertine boast, concerning talies at heme. Mr. Wills was right in giving his rea less to understand, that we had neverbeen in Rome; but he might have added that we never compelled American artists resident there, to blush for the open and channeless prodigacy of one of their centrymen. Partial justice is better than none—hat while Mr. Willis was recording our lacks, he should have made the list complete. We confess our want of the habits and distingué mode of that high class of which he is the complacent model. We have never reserved, year after year, the exquisite hurry of "paying a bill to make a trademan stare." We have never conxed our tailor, by paying for one will of dothes, to give a receipt in 10th. We have never been forced to secur the city in anxions scarch of a landlord, or a grocer, or a washerwoman, whom, whim memory, we chansed to have made happy by paying for service rendered. Nor is it our way to publish, as interesting to the public and essential to ourselves, all the receipts for board, and dress and washing. See, we are fortunate enough to get. We have never found it prolife to watch a disparaging bit of personal history, from one point to another, till it full into a paper edited by a poor elergyman, and then bully him into a fall retraction, which might, by personal solicitation, he copied by the

the craven aspersion, and to brand the paper in which it appeared as we thought it deserved. No personal allusions were made, but the public course of a public journal was censured. And in response to this, Mr. Willis stooped to the low personal abuse, which we only hope we have not lest our self-respect in endeavoring to repel. As to his defence of the Bishop, or the theoretical stupidities he has uttered in course of it, we have said little, and we care much less. It has been marked by nothing whatever except an utter lack of principle, and skilful dedging from one point to another. In what school he learned this latter art we are not aware, unless his experience in ledging durs has bred it in hin; but he certainly has it in po fection. At first, Mr. Willis pronounced these lady witnesses abandoned characters, which has a specific and well understood meaning. When he was lashed for this, he professed merely to have assailed their "credibility." And when he came to see very clearly, that respectable people would not tolerate that, his swagger softened into a suspicion that they were "mistaken." The same sneaking spirit has pervaded each of the countless columns he has written upon the subject. At first, he professed to defend, not the Bishop, but a "holy office." Finding that the "holy office" deemed his aid an Injury, he mounted stilts and became the self-elected champion of the "refined and wirtuous portion of our countrymen, and started open a crusade in reformation of the morals and manners of the people in general. Lacking countenance (not brues) in this, he next made formal profer of libertinism's championship in defence of virtue. Pressing Milton, through the sil of a corresnamers of the possess in this, he next made forms: pro-fer of ibertiness's champion hip in defence of vir-tue. Pressing Milton, through the sid of a corres-pondent, into the service, he urged the conclusive ness of the chler brother's opinion, in Comme, the desired was safe from insulf, because she was

virtie may be assolded, but never hear,

virties may be assolded, but never hear,

ze well as of the face, that, in splic of wise of
that chartes star was exposed to
the radences and swilled faceleness
Of those lets warrantee.

Thus he has skulked, like a whipt cur, force nilla Thus he has skulled, like a shipt out, from pilla to post—constant to nothing but to his destroise a open and shameless libertunes. In his public jour nat. But all these subtertunes were unwarding and so finding that virtue was not at all thankful for libertines? Tributes, Mr. Willie at last out into the plain, isometed, and very inpedent, though laborious position of the liberty of defects. If it worst enemies could not us him a worse fale. All these consequences might easily have been avoided, bad he been in this, as he occasionally is in othermatters, decently virtuous from self interest. Some of his friends say that his flest article, which committed him to all this public display of pradigacy, was written after dimer, when he was not in a condition from which pradicates it expected; and that

mitted him to all tain public display of profligacy, was written after dinner, when he was not in a condition from which produces it expected; and that he omitted the analyj judicious proceeding of armitting it to bis associates. But others, who should know him better, attribute the whole, which in fact seems too systematic to be the result of an atter-dinner accident, to a natural and selfish desire to destroy the weight of attribute the whole, which in fact seems too systematic to be the result of an atter destroy the weight of attribute the timony.

Whateve may have been also motive, the effect is pulpable. He has interly indicted the respect of every right-minded person, as I has enable is Morror the pet of pumps, and blane if the crown of leader of all the profligacy that recke's higher reating place than the gutter. In its origin the Morror permised better things, and we endeavored for a long time to believe that it would fill the vacant place at which it aimed. There is a class of intellectual and refined people who need a paper, somewhat different from aty published; and we haped their wants would be supplied, in a particular aphere Mr. Willis had extributed ability of no common order; and in his somewine rapid desirent from wholesome popularity to utility can be not in the expectant settled the question. As a nonting water for large vices, he may make got a cesture its account of the extra fine of the extra fine of the extra fine of the which in one or two oxerpitors, where nothing water and thing, in equity, to be therefore, we are not in a four the conformation of the which we can and pocuniary friend; what advantaces relieved him if you the order of the which, we are not all a ways and with no contributed cancer for personner and pocuniary friend; what advantaces relieved him if you the endormer ment of the others, we are not a warre, and it the presence of the others, we are not a warre, and the presence of the others, we are not a warre and the presence of the others, we are not a warre and the pr

self at the head of the "upper ten thousand," and the lordly tone which his inanity assumed, speedily betrayed the fop and the fool; and the gradually developed, but now full-blown libertinism, which became too potent for longer restraint, has given the death blow to the small capital of decency upon which he started. Unless the number has been greatly exaggerated to us (which is not unlikely), he now prints something over 800 of his daily papers; and, as we understand his list has increased somewhat since his opening of the Onderdonk discussion, by accessions from the purlieus of well-known streets, the "upper ten thousand" content themselves with about 600. As for representing this class of our citizens, we believe he has himself abandoned the pretence; at any rate, the remark of a Philadelphia paper is perfectly correct, that the only New Yorkers of which he is the accredited and serviceable organ, are dwellers in the neighborhood of the Hook and the Points. This is, certainly, a most lame and impotent conclusion of the career of a print, which began by aiming at the position of the London Punch and Court Journal.

But we are burning more of a candle than the game is worth. Apologizing, therefore, to a very mean man who died in the time of Pope, for displacing his name by that of one of a kindred stamp who did not die then, we have only to assure the Morror that though

Not beru for courts or great affairs.

We pay our debts, believe, and say our prayers; Can sheep without a peem in our head.

Nor care if Willis be alive or dead.

II. J. R.

THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIREE AGAIN.

[From the New York Day Book, Feb. 12, 1851.]

The larger the animal, the more ridiculous are its flounderings and kickings in its last stragglesproviding that animal, from its stealthy character and pestilential influence, and long depredations on community, has made itself loathed and despised. Such is the case with the Courier and Enquirer of this city, at the present time. Impedence, trenchery, and the worst kind of deplicity, often, from various and multiplied causes, will succeed, and he suffered for a long time to exist in the community, especially in a city like this, for the reason that time is too precious, and the business of each individual too important, to enable any one to take upon himself the duty which more properly belongs to the whole.

The Due Rock Saithful to its recoverage to the

the whole.
The Day Book, faithful to its promise as an in-

The Day Book, faithful to its promise as an independent journal, has taken upon itself to send one of its arrows to the vitals of the Convier, and hold up the blacket sheet toward the sen, where its patchwork, threadbare and rotten condition can be seen in its true light.

At one time possessed of the talents of M. M. Neah and of James Gordon Bennett, it obtained a notoricty which, as soon as they left it, (as we believe in disgust and abhorrence.) was made the means by which the accomplished blackguard who now controls it commenced his depredations on the community. And since that time, no press, in this country at least, has exhibited such unblushing prestitution and profligacy.

And not satisfied with his \$52,000 black mail depredations, or the turning of widows and children houseless and homeless upon the world, he adds another and another to his victims, by means which his own cowardice would not allow himself openly to employ—"murder most foul" and floudish; an unblushing bully, too cowardly to do the deed himself, though ever after gloating over his victims—over the dead, and the living too, not loss helplezs, in their feminine innocence and juvenile dependence.

Success in crime for a series of years, deadons the

ence. Success in crime for a series of years, deadens the Success in crime for a series of years, deadens the perpetrator to all shame, save the shame and inconvenience attending personal dures and hard labor. This is precisely the case with James Watson Webb, the preclaimed editor of the Convier. Vain of his successful frauds and auplicity, forever vacilating and trencherous to men, parties, and principles, he goes on in his unblushing chame, while our bankrupt courts show his disgraceful profiguer, and our criminal records chromate him as a

principles, he goes on in his unblushing shame, while our bankrupt courts show his disgraceful profigacy, and our criminal records chronicle him as a sentenced felon.

And now, to prove him alive to the pains of physical dores, his coalition with Wm. If. Seward is all sufficient. We know of no other individual principle or party, during his long career, however deep and sacred his obligations, which he has not abandoned in a much shorter time than this coalition has existed. But Seward is too smart, and continually reminds him that but for his elemency he would have gone to the State prison; and that the mere hap that he had the pardoning power saved him from hard labor and perphaps from the occasional lash—just the only kind of punishment of which the buily convict sained in fear.

We give Webb the credit—for once he is true to his friend, and we give him a long mark! The refined and accomplished demagogue bids him mount the black hobby of abolitionism and spread his blanker shee? over all the "seven heads and ten horns" of the black monster. He does; and now, shot at in every by-path and corner, the whole concern is recling in its sickness, and asking to be propped up, while it is grasping at every hold to prevent its final fall. Let it be transfixed to that wall where the Drug Book has driven it.

We shall hereafter have something to say of the domestic depredations of this a gomplished robber Webb, and his immediate flight to a foreign country, as well to escape the lash of the indigenant father of an innocent girl, as to get beyond the rebuke of the Scante, ere he could be notified of its doings, which he knew prospectively as well as when finally reached. How shamless an old hypocrite and bully?

Where the being of hypocrisy, menness and

when finally reached. How shatness an out hyporite and bully?
Where the being of hypocrisy, meanness and duplicity is convinced that the elements of his nature are understood among his fellow non, his equivocal condition forever makes him uneasy; but when exposed to the gaze and show of the world, he may as well be desperate and chast the ruffian.

Such is "the vilest print in New York"—such its after-may larges Watson Webb. Such is New Such is "the vilest print in New York"—such its editor—such James Watson Webb. Such is New York abolitionism—the Courior its Goliah and mouth-peace. But none need fear; the Day Book will do its work. Our country and friends will believe it. Let the Courier, "with all its mahogany stock and pistol," continue its war on this journal to its heart's content.

[From the Coorder and Enquirer, May 15, 1851.]

THE LEMONT TIMES, THE DAY BOOK, AND THE HOME JOENSE.—The personal abuse which may be heaped upon the editor of this or any other American Journal, by the Times newspaper in London, is of very little importance to the editor slandered, and of still less consequence to his readers. Hat when such abuse is intended to demonstrate to all Europe that the press of the United States, generally, is in the hands of reckless and unprincipled men, and its leading press conducted by "a coward, a seducer, a swindler, and a sentenced folon, who escaped the lish:" and the charge sustained by extended extracts from the New York Dry Book, and Willia's Hense Jearned, it becomes a duty to refer to the subject, not by way of defense at home, but to sustain those who, from a mere faciling of magnanimity and self-respect, have deemed it right to defend the absent, and rebuice the simplerer.

The London Times is the great advocate of "free trade" just now, and will continue to be just so long as that continues the popular side of the question, but it is noterious to the reading world of both Engrand Hamble orderen, that since the passage of the Reform bill, more than twenty years upon the Tomes is the vertest weather-oach in existence. It changes with public orderen from they to day, and year to year; and markeningly a cown its vendity in this regard. In one reuses only has it ever exhibited any consistency; and that is, in its harred of everything American, and its meaning labors to defance and dansier our people and our institutions, and to higher them in the estimation of Europe. This shaneful preparency, judginged in withing roots reckless discovers of tree hand common december well know; and in consequence, and heaves we have from time to time exposed, as a revolver well know; and in consequence, and heaves reckless december the larger with the popular of the plane of the plane is retained to the plane is reckless. (From the Courier and Enquirer, May 15, 1851.)

we have from the to time exposed, as our revolute your well arow; and in consequence, and because we will arow; and in consequence, and because we will also pointed out the injury which England is rejecting from free trade, the Time has never falled to embrace every apportunity which presented, of angle III and the service of the proposition of the second attack was use more personal and their whose mames disprace our colours in this arbitle. Its recent attack was use more personal and abusive than those which preceded it; and so natively reckless and surrilous, that one Accordance in Landon, and the Landon press, cried our class in Landon, and the Landon press, cried our class in the colour of the officer on the 25th ult, to office the only applicable of the officer on the 25th ult, to office the only applicable of the officer on the 25th ult, to office the only applicable of the officer of the American press and and its conductors!

as to exhibit the character of the American pressured in conductors!

To the Leaden Marning Post and the correspondent, we feel expecially instabled for the defines of as individually and still more so, for its defines of the American press generally, and its expect of the character of the Day Book and its conductors in many. Alluting to the personal sessed based upon the Day Book and Hone Journal, the Marning Post says.

Our readers will be surprised, on perusing the provide in meeting, that any newspansy in the world.

"Our readers will be suggrised, on perusing the article in question, that any newspaper is the world should have been so had to all sense of propriety as to originate such a thing; and we may safely leave them to make the concrents which their own feelings will dictate—but which we forbest even to suggest—as to the conduct of our contemporary in republishing an article so infamous, and giving to a humbeless personal libel the currency of its expended circulation, and the prectige of its name, without check or qualification.

eck or qualification.
This would be bad enough, had the journal and withed the question. As a monthly writer for maga-sines, he had massage at to occur at least restrain ground between virtue and vice. He have ed suc-cussfully in the fadility of deceay, and, with one or two exceptions, where nothing object and him, in equity, for a thereavilipping. It was of the ex-cepted causes he exempted, we thereas littengh the schieffactures of a personal and pocuniary felout, what advoirmes refleved him from the enbarrass-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, we are not asker, with the pres-ment of the others, and the climax is reached when it is declared that the "Editor" of this journal, who is, in the sattlete, held up to the detestation of man-kind, as a monster whose very existence is a stain apon humanity, is a gentleman of education and

high social position—a frequent visiter to this country, and familiarly known to many persons in the foremost ranks of English society; and, finally, known to the world at large as the intimate friend of the late President Taylor, (who, in fact, owed his election to the executive chair in no small degree to General Webb's efforts and induence)—and by him appointed Minister of the United States to the court of Vienna; an appointment which is in itself so far a guarantee of a man's character and position, as to make it appear incredible that any journal, having the least care for its own reputation, would make upon him, in his absence, so gross and wanton an attack as was involved in the deliberate and unreproved re-publication of the foul-mouthed philippic, of which we are reluctantly compelled to speak, and for which the letter already named has solicited our careful and especial consideration."

The editor then proceeds in a manly and independent tone, for which we are quite sure every American will thank him, to point out the shameful manner in which the Times has traduced this country for years past, by constantly quoting from the least reputable prints in it, and pretending to judge the United States by such standards. He says:—

"But, in fact, the articles which the Times has

says: - But, in fact, the articles which the Times has "But, in fact, the articles which the Times has published, have been extracted from journals not only devoid of all character, but well known to our contemporary as being so; and worse still, as not American in any respect, but the locality of publication—being in truth owned and conducted by Europeans, many of whom have little in common with the interests or respectability of the country of their adoption."

. . . "It is unquestionably true, that the English esti-mate of the character and ability of American newspapers has been influenced and modified by, if not actually formed upon, the extracts made from them by the English journals; and it is equally true, that no paper makes those 'extracts' as freely as the Times."

"Conduct like this, is so disingenuous, and so utterly opposed to every English instinct of fair play, that even the consummate assurance of our contemporary cannot carry it off, if once fairly placed before the public, and clearly exposed."

"Had the New York Courier, or Journal of Commerce, habitually laid before its readers extracts from the Age or the Sairiet, and solemnly avouched them as examples of English newspaper literature, and expressions of English sentiments, declaring those journals themselves to be 'the leading organs of public opinion' in Great Britain, it would be out the precise counterpart of what the Times has done, wiffully and determinately, for the last fifteen years, in the face of all that could be urged against such gross and wanton misrepresentation."

"Public spinion, in the United States, is influenced by, and imparts its tone to, such journals as the

"Public opinion, in the United States, is influenced by, and imparts its tone to, such journals as the Courier and Enquirer, the Advertiser, and the Journal of Commerce, of New York; the Intelligencer of Washington; the Gazette of Pailadelphia; and the Journal of Boston, with many others of proximate states, whom we forbear to rame; and by every arrival from America, copies of many of these papers rench every member of the Metropolitan press. Yet the Tenes prefers to ignore the very existence of these journals; and lays before its readers the ribaldry and mis-statements of a paper excommunicated from society, as if it were the truthful narrative of passing events on the other side of the Atlantic; a fair expression of public feeling and opinion, and an average specimen of American newspaper talent and newspaper morality."

The Loadon Morning Post and its correspondents, having thus defended the absent and vindicated the press of the United States, we owe it to that press, to explain why we should have been thus assailed by the editors of the Home Journal and the Doy Book—N. P. Willis and—Simson—

that press, to explain why we should have been thus assailed by the editors of the Home Journal and the Day Book—N. P. Willis and—Simson—per nobile fratrem.

The name of the Day Book never appeared in our columns but once, until this day; and then for the simple purpose of enabling us to say, in the name of Mr. Webster and some half dozen of our most prominent statesmen, and in the name and behalf of many of our leading merchants, thu a card, got up and widely circulated, purporting to be an endersement of the principles of the Day Book, and urging subscriptions to it, was a gross and deliberate forgery. The article copied by the Tions, was in reply to an exposure of its fraul; and, of course, never was noticed by us. So utterly obscure is the print in which it appeared, that although it has been published for some years in this city, we have never by any accident met with a dozen copies of it during the whole period of its existence.

Mr. N. P. Willis and the Home Journal, the actual author and originator of most of the Day Book's slanders, are better known; and because they are well known, we feel called upon to explain the origin of what is reputed to have been one of the foulest and most cowardly assaults upon private character, ever made by a newspaper in this country. That characteristic assault was, as our readers well know, made after we had left the country, and was forwarded by its author to our Consul in Vienna for circulation in that city. But the Consul is a goaleman; and of course, could not lower himself to so base a purpose, nor would be even permit us to read the attack, which he simply characterized as infamous and base. Since our return, it has been repeatedly enclosed to us, together with full particulars of Willis's connection with the Forest divorce case, his being horsewhipped by Forrest, and a full account of his doings in Europe, his borrowing money from hadies in the absence of their husbands, and all his leremy Piddler propensities while abroad. But we had premised never to read the a of our assailant. In this community we are both known; and, therefore, no defence against assault from that quarter is necessary, nor would it be ex-

from that quarter is necessary, nor would it be excusable.

Some twenty years ago, we read in the New York Mirror that N. P. Willis had gone abroad, and would be the foreign correspondent of that paper. The sequel is well known. Willis became an inmate of Lady Elessington's coterie—the most immoral in London, but which was composed of the highest intellects of the ago. It is searcely necessary to add that the female members of it were all of doubtful respectability, and never admitted into the higher and botter circles of English society—while no gentleman lost social cast by frequenting Lady Elessington's brilliant circle. Through this medium, Willis obtained access to many of the bethouses in England, where he was treated with the freedom, confidence, and hospitality which an Englishman so well knows how to extend to those who are once admitted into his home. That hospitality he repaid by selling to the New York Mirror, for the benefit of its readers, their family secrets, and revealing their every-day confidential conversations in relation to individuals. These publications went back to England, and one or two duels were about to take place in consequence of this vibe between of their later. cations went back to England, and one or two duels were about to take place in consequence of this vile betrayal of hospitality. Willis was excluded from gentlemen's homes and tables, and the press united in citing his conduct as a specimen of American breeding, and the necessity of excluding in future all Americans from English homes—the sanctity and privacy of which they would violate and expose for a price.

breeding, and the necessity of excluding in future all Americans from English houses—the sanctity and privacy of which they would violate and expose for a price!

We protested against this condemnation of a whole nation in consequence of the conduct of a mere adventurer, who did not even claim to know what belonged to the proprieties of social intercurse—who was atterly, ignorant of the rules of society on both sides of the Atlantic—and whose habits, instincts, and connections were alike at war with the facilings and breeding of a gentleman. The American press, generally, with scarcely an exception, took the same ground; and vindicated, as was their duty, the character of our countrymen from the slur cast upon it by Willis. After his return to the United States, we pent a winter with him at the Astor House; but percentacily refused to be introduced to him or to recognise him as a gentleman, in consequence of his proverbially bad conduct everywhere throughout Europe. It happened, however, that in the summer 1841 or 182, at haratoge, Willis arrived at the United States about mid-day, and came into the drawing room, when we were the oily continens in the room. He was a stranger to at the ladies without any special introduction, and left the room. Subsequently we spoke in the street in passing; and once, and once only, oil we ever pause to excumnge a solitary observation. He quarreched with our assistant, Mr. Raymond; and, as it was our day to do, we gave Mr. Haymond the use of our colemns to defend himself, simply requiring that he should do so over his own signature. This he should do so over his own signature. This he should do so over his own signature. This he do effectually; and by way of showing Willis's exuse for distiking up.

soon as read; and from that day to this, never suffered him to speak to us, even in the street! Our success in thus hiding from the world the shame of his dear child, gladdened the heart of our friend; but his was not the nature to survive such a blow. In less than three months we followed him to the tomb; and in the sight of that God before whom the seducer of his child must also one day appear, N. P. Willis is as much his murderer as he would have been, if he had plunged a dagger to his heart. That he hates us with the concentrated hatred of a fiend for having been the instrument of compelling him to do at least partial justice to his victim, and that he equally hates the friend in whose presence he was humbled, we never for a moment doubted. But he bottled up his hatred for years in succession; and finally, when we had left the country he poured forth, as we are told, the vials of his wrath upon us, in language which even the editors of the Day Bock could not excel, and contented themselves with borrowing.

The London Morning Post will judge from this brief narrative of our acquaintance with Willis, and the cause of his abuse of us, precisely the value of that abuse. We have never, by an accident, met him in the house of a gentleman in this city but once. He writes about society; but he writes from what he gathers in the lobbies of the Opera House and theatres, and at concerts, and possibly, in families on the outskirts of society, who are led to believe that he has access to good houses, and know something of what he writes. But this is an error. He is not admitted intosociety; and we know the fact, that ladfes who occasionally imprudently tolerate him at the opera or theatre, have made such tolerance dependent upon the fact that he shall never join them in Broadway. Had Mrs. Forrest understood his netual position, it is probable that sie would not now be suffering from his acquaintance; and had some kind friend told Jenny Lind, on her arrival in this country, who Willis was and is, the people of the United public opinion, and morely for the purpose of pub-lishing it, will open the eyes of one so experienced as the editor of the London Morning Post, to the true character of the man, and render further com-ment by us out of place.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Thearm.—Mr. I. S. Hamblin, the distinguished tragedian, has been playing a round of Shakspearean characters for the past week, to crowded and delighted audiences. It was a rich treat to those who can appreciate good acting, for Mr. II. possesserall the requisites necessary to brilliantly display not only the characteristic features of the part he represents, but he also asheres strictly to the intention of the author; he possessera fine form, a finished education, reads correctly, is no ranter, and his action is graceful. The dramatic public seem delighted at his occasional appearance before them. To-night, a bill of great attraction is presented. An entirely new drama, which has been in rehearsal for some time, will be presented, with a powerful cast of characters. The piece is called "Rafaelle, the Reprobate of Paris." Mr. E. Eddy will appear as Rafaelle, and Miss Wemyss as Pauline Loneune. The concluding feature will be the excellent comedy of "All that Glittersis Not Gold." This programme, so deeply interesting, will, no doubt, call together a large assemblage of Jold." This programme, so deeply interesting, will, no doubt, call together a large assemblage of Mr. Hamblin's patrons.

EROALWAY THEATRE.—As soon as one attraction

BROALWAY THEATRE.—As soon as one attraction has been generally seen, so soon does the enterprising manager of this establishment introduce another. We are informed that one of the grandsst spectacles ever seen in this country, and which is now being played in London with the greatest enthusiasm, will shortly be produced, it is entitled, "Azacl, the Prodigal." Everything connected with this spectacle is all new—sceners, dresses, and decorations. The entertainments for this evening consist of the grand romantic spectacle of "Faustus," which, from its splendor, had such a long and very successful run on a recent occasion. The part of Faustus, the German dector, by Mr. Harris, Mephistopheles, by Conway; with Messrs. Wutting, Shaw, Reynolds, Hill, Miss Anderton, Mr. Abbott, Miss A. Gougenheim, and others, in the leading characters. The entertainments will commence with the "Fair One with the Golden Locks." The above programme of entertainment must have The above programme of entertainment must have the effect of crowding the house in every depart-

Minto's.—The most eventful occasion of the last six months, at this establishment, comes off this evening. It is the last, last night of the truly wonderful Caroline Rousset and her three sisters, who have gained such an enviable fame at the Garden. They appear in two ballets—"Les Folies," in which Adelaide is announced to appear, in French costume, for the fifth time in America (this would puzzle the non-playgoing community), and we offer no solution to Niblo's visiters. Caroline dances "El Jaleo de Keres," for the second time in New York. The ballet of "Barber of Seville;" and "Catarrina" concludea, Caroline terminating with the great dance of "La Manola." The programme begins with "Ladies, Eeware," in which the bengicalary, Mr. John Sefton, enacts so excellently the character of Grace. Mr. Placide begins here on Morday.

Eleton's Theatre.—Two splendid comedies are offered for the anusement of this evening. Burton appears in both. The entertainments will commence with the fine old comedy of "She Steeps to Conquer." Those who have seen these legitimate pieces performed at Burton's Theatre, will readily admit that they cannot be surpassed in any theatre in the Union. The actors are all men of undoubted talent, and the actresses are generally acknowledged to be excellent. Miss Walters and Mr. Frederick will dance a fancy Pass de Deux. The orchestra will execute the overture to Zampa, with other choice pieces. Previous to the concluding feature, a piece of music entitled the "Echocs of Niggo's.—The most eventful occasion of the last

orchestra will execute the overture to Zampa, with other choice pieces. Previous to the concluding feature, a piece of music entitled the "Echoes of Erin, an Irish Stew by a French Cook." The entertainments will conclude with the laughable concedy, in two acts, of the "Englishman in Paris." This bill will, no doubt, draw a crowded house. The friends of Mr. Blake, the excellent comedian, are informed that his benefit comes off on Monday evening next, when the splendid comedy of "London Assurance" will be presented.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Last evening this favorite establishment was densely crowded with delighted and enthusiastic spectators. The magnificent fairy spectacle of "Thalaba" has achieved a triumph unparalleled in the history of scenic representations. The vocal and instrumental departments are filled in a musterly style; the dramatic persona embodies a cast of talent rarely witnessed, and nightly elicits marked approbation; the costumes are of the most costly and magnificent description; the ballet dances, combats, machinery, equipments, flying dragons, servents, Re. are as complete and beautiful as was

marked approbation; the costumes are of the most costly and inagnificent description; the ballet dances, combats, machinery, equipments, flying dragons, serpents, &c., are as complete and beautiful as was ever witnessed in this country, and call forth the most enthusiastic admiration. It will be repeated this evening, with the same excellent east; Mrs. C. R. Thorne sustaining her favorite character of Thalaba, Mr. Brandon that of Moharel, and Miss E. Mostayer the beautiful part of Onicza. The entertainments will commence with the laughable farce of "Too Late for Dinner." Purely is an active and indefatigable manager; he is very enterprising, spares no expense in the proper display of his new productions, and we are glad to perceive his exertions are properly appreciated by discarning audiences. Thalaba, from its gorgoousness and splendor, must have a long and successful run.

Enoteman's Lycerts.—This neat and comfortable establishment is doing a fine business. Prougham seems to be hard at work both day and right, to please his numerous friends, and great circle of acquaintance—scarcely a week passes but be introduces some towelty—he is accordingly elever at dramatizing—is a fine actor, and a capital manager. Mrs. Brougham is also a very attractive feature—in some characters she has no equal—she always dresses tastefully, has a brilliant eye for the stage, and by her inimitable acting is a general favorite. The pieces relected for this evening are the drama of the "Fortune of War." Jenny Lind, and "La Fille de Danube," in which all the talouted company will oppear. There is one great pleasure which can always be onjoyed in this theater, and that is, that Loder's band is the best selected and most harmonions orchestra we have ever heard; the music is always quite inspiriting. Brougham is bound to go ahead, because he is generally estenced.

emed. BARNEM's Messery .- The secule performances at BANK M's MUSEUM.—The seenic performances at this establishment are of a character that will not refler by impartial criticism. During our long residence in time sity, we do not recellect a time when this far-famed temple of amusement and instruction was more attractive than at present. For the grand entertsimments this afternoon, two extraordinary buriettes and a farce will be played. This evening, the drama of the "Drunkard." We are glad that we have it in our power to state that the flateanan Children will appear at this place on next Monday afternoon. Their reputation has already preceded them.

CHESTY S MINSTRUES.—This inhuitable band of negro performances continue to offer the same attrac-

vegro performers continue to offer the same attractive programme as usual. Crowds of delighter issters mightly assemble at their beautiful hall, and give antistactory evidence of the enjoyment derive from the combined harmony of their excellent on

from the combined harmony of their excellent entertainments.

Fillrows' Minstracts.—If first-rate singling and instrumental performances, good dancing, and excellent burlesque opera be an inducement for the play-going public, they can enjoy it to the fullest extent by witnessing the entertainments nightly given by the above unrivalled company.

Mr. Harson.—This talented wealist is making a very successful tour. He will give one of his estect concerts at Elizabethtown, N. J., this evening.

Mr. Name is playing at Charleston, S. C.

An Irlebman named Patzick Sutliyan, was drowned re cently near Savananh, Ga. Among his effects were found a hank hook of the Savings Bank of New York, with a result for \$266, and a certificate for ten shares of the Palmetto Mining Company of South Carolina, worth \$100 nels, and \$500 in gold. He is supposed to have a trother in this city, named Lawrence Sunitan. ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON CITY.—It was our painful duty to announce yesterday the murder of a wife by her husband, who shot her dead with a six-barrel revolver, about 8 o'clock on Monday night, as she was endeavoring to get out of his way, and enter her father's dwelling, of which she had been an inmate for five weeks past. The investigation of this tragical affair yesterday before Coroner Woodward resulted in a verdict, substantially and distinctly charging the husband. John Day, with the wilful and premedita'ed murder of his wife, Catharine Virginia Day, by maliciously shooting her with a revolver. A number of witnesses were examined at the Coroner's inquest, from whose testimony we are led to the conviction that the verdict of the jury, rendered after a fair and deliberate inquiry into all the circumstances of this horrid deed, is fully justified by the evidence submitted to them. It appeared from the testimony of James H. Summers and other witnesses, that Day, the prisoner, as he approached his wife in the street, was addressed by her to this effect: "Is it warm enough for you?" To which he replied, "I reckon it is warm enough for you, as you have been parading the avenue all day." One of the witnesses testified that Day added to this remark, "And I'm going to shoot you for it." John A. King. who saw Day in the course of the afternoon, testified that Day added to this remark, "And I'm going to shoot you for it." John A. King. who saw Day in the course of the afternoon, testified that the witness shat "he was going to kill somebody that night." King told Day that he was drunk, and Day said, "Yes, I have been drinking all day." The witness saw Day with the pistol, and advised him to put it away. Richard M. Downer said that Day, the prisoner, was in his eigar store between 6 and 7 o'clock on Monday evening; that Day then threatened "he would kill somebody before morning, either man or woman, he did not care a d—n which." Mr. Downar told Day he had been drinking, and he would think better of it. Day said h would not recover from her wounds. Day exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" and commenced crying. Mr. Sessford said that he did not think Day was intoxicated when he shot his wife, nor did he think, when he cried, it was anything but a feigned cry. The mother and young sister of the deceased said that Day had receatedly threatened to take revenge of the deceased; had choked and collared her on the night the mother took her daughter (the deceased) home to protect her from his threats and violence. Dr. Butt described the nature of the wound inflicted on the deceased, and united with Dr. Stone in the opinion (after having made a post mortem examination, under the direction of the Coroner and the jury), that the wounds the deceased received had caused her death. It appeared that the extracted ball, which Dr. Stone handed to the Coroner, had fractured the eighth rib, passed through the lung, and caffeel internal bleeding, which resulted in death. The deceased, after receiving her death wound, exclaimed, "Oh John!" After she was placed on the sofa in her father's house, she exclaimed, in the hearing of Dr. Stone, (as he testified.) "For God's sake let me die—I can't get over it." She died in half an hour after she was shot. The verdict of the jury, as recorded by the Coroner and drawn up by the foremen, J. H. Goddard, is as follows:—The jury, upon their coaths, find that the said Catharine V. Day was standing at her father's door on the evening of the 12th of Max, 1851, about 8 o'clock, in company with her brother, sister Mary, her cousin, and Catharine B. Keener, when John Pay, her husband, eame up to the party, and after some few words had passed between the deceased and her husband, he said, "I'll shoot you," and then pulling a pistol from his pocket, the deceased ran to get into the house, pursued by Day, and, when entering the kitchen door, she was shot by the said Day, discharging two buillets from the sidence, that the said Catharine V. Day came to her death by being maliciously and wilfully shot by her said husband, John

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN EDITOR BY A WO-MAN.—On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, the editor of this paper being absent from his office, a woman, of slight frame, with gray eyes, and black hair, about forty-five years of age, entered the office, and inquired for the proprieter, of a gentleman sitting at a table in the reading depactment. Being told that he was absent, she went into the press room and repeated the same inquiry, when she was told that he was absent, and would be in the office in the course of an hour and a half. Being still impatient for the blood of the editor, she approached the desk of the publisher, and taking up a type, and asking him. "Are these type?" drew a pistol and shot him. The ball took effect between the clow and shoulder of the right arm, passing through the arm and entering the body, and ranged nearly through it. It has been found by the physicians, and extracted. Mr. Reynolds now lies dangerously wounded at his lodgings. The woman was armed with two large rifle-bored pistels, and a large glittering bowie knife. Returning to our office, we met the woman in the custody of the town marshal, and surrounded by a number of our citizens. In the presence of them, the editor inquired her reasons for the attempt. Her answer was, "that she had been published in the Southern Bunner as a man dressed in woman's clothing, going about doing mischelic." I pon being asked if she had ever read it in the Banner, she said she had not—that she had searched them all, new and old, but could not find it. She said she was told by several friends that the charge was published, and she supposed it was done in an extra, but she had never seen even that. Now, as to the motive which prompted this attempted assassination. The woman is undoubtedly of sane mind, and our opinion is that she has been made an instrument—either prompted this attempted assassination. In woman is undoubtedly of sane mind, and our opinion is that she has been made an instrument—either knowingly or unknowingly, we cannot yet pretend to say which—for the purpose of taking the life of the editor.—Athens (Ga.) Banner, May 13.

Toenabo at Raleion, N. C.—On Sunday afterneon our city was visited by a terrific tornado, which came nearer the description-ligiven of those in the West Indias than any that we have ever before seen. Its course was about a mile and a half long, and not more than twenty yards wide. It had been raining all day, but ceased between three and four o'clock, when a dark funnel-shaped cloud was observed in the southwest. There was little or no wind at the time, but the storm came down upon us suddenly with a mighty rash. Striking first the premises of Mr. Sylvester Smith, it prostrated trees and fences, dashing them by its rotary motion in all directions; thence it passed to B. F. Moore's, Eaqutore down a stable on the lot of the late Ruffla Tucker, levelled the chimney and blew in the sashes of the Similard office, and with increasing fury struck the beautiful residence of Mrs. Eliza Taylor. There, where all was but a moment before a paradise of beauty, it left nothing but desolation; her beautiful green house, one of the finest in the place, is now a complete wreek, from the falling of a chimney on the roof, and the flourishing shruks in her yard are levelled with the earth. It passed next to the Pence buildings, on Fayetteville street, terring the tin off the roof, and whirling it through the air with terrific force and velocity—pieces of it were picked up at the distance of half a mile. The North Carolina Book Store was also much injured, the chimneys and a part of the back portice being torn down. It passed out at the northeast corner of the town, back of the residence of Italia, Haywood, Eq., There it seems to have spent its fury—trees two feet in diameter being uprooted or twisted off like twigs. The hitchen of Ir. William Gray, with two negroes in it, was taken up and earried avenal yards. The negroes were not scriously lart, though the house was completely demolished. It did not extend into the country, and we are happy to say no lives were lost—Recept (S. C.) Simelard, May 7. TORNADO AT RALEIGH, N. C .- On Sunday after-

Riot at Manchester, N. II.—The Carnolic Causen Assamed—On Sunday evening last, between Sand 9 o'clock, as Mr. Charles Farrington, machinist, in company with some others, was passing the buildings occupied by the Irish at the lower end of Elm street, they, by some means, got into a quarrel with several irishmon, which resulted in blows being strack on both sides, and finally in lanives being strack on both sides, and finally in lanives being strack on both sides, and finally in lanives being drawn by the Irishmen. Farrington was stabbed upon his neck three times, one gash, it is believed penetrating the wind-pipe, as brood flowed from his mouth. He also received cuts upon his lands in creteavoring to parry off the blows. Dr. Grey, who dressed his wounds, represents him to be in a critical state. Alones Caswell was also stabbed upon the right check, and received a blow from a brick on his breast. And richman named John Me-Mann has been arrested, and bentified as the person who stabbed Farrington. The workmen in the machine chop became much caraged against the Irish, and on Monday night an attack was made on the Catholle Chyrch in Union street. Alarge crowd was gathered around the church, to the number of 800 or 1000. In the early part of the evening, some 500 or 600 men and boys engregated at the lower end of Elm street, but no disturbance occurred. The Irish keps soughy within doors. Much glass was broken in the windows of the church. Officera Lowell and Hail received a first stone, the condition of the court, officera Lowell and Hail received a first stone, the court of the crowd, not by buring them evening, more farrests were made.—Manchester (N. II) Mirror, Mey 13.

Farst, Karlegan Accinent —Garcayan Con-

KIOT AT MANCHESTER, N. H .- THE CATHOLIC

Farat Railgoan Accusest - Carmeat Con-netz - Last evening about eight o'clock, as a "cub locomotive" was running between Bedford and Newburgh, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Newbergh, on the trieveland and Pittsburgh Bullivad, it struck a plank which had been placed with one and under a cross it, and the other end projecting upward across a second tie. The plank passed through a part of the engine, striking losepa M. Westland, the Engineer, and throwing him across the track, where the wheels of the locomotive passed over him. He was dreadfully mangled and died immediately. Eggineer and aroman,

three ladies of Bedford township, and the husband of one of them, were on the locomotive. One of the ladies, Miss Kenyon, aged seventeen, was thrown off, her dress caught among the cogwheels and literally torn off among them. The action of a lever among them pushed her off and saved her life. She is, however, dangerously injured, being severely cut about the forehead. This occurred near the spot where the plank was fixed for the train on the 22d of February. No punishment can be too severe or speedy for the wretch who has thus caused the death of an unoffending person. We leain that a man named Horace Brooks, susneted of the crime, has surrendered himself to the Cleveland authorities for examination.—Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, May 8.

Cleveland authorities for examination.—Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, May 8.

The Burning of the Steamer Werster, or the Sthinst, gives the following as a list of the passengers and the crew of the Webster, when destroyed by fire on the 2d inst.:—Saved.—Mrs Dill; Mr. Rodivier, wife, and two children, New Orleans; J. L. Alcorn and lady, Coshema, Miss.; J. A. Fracias, New York; Sebra Fawch, Painesville, Ohio; G. W. McCabe, lady, and three servants, Lynchburg, Va.; E. A. Bowen, Orleans county, N. Y.; D. Frazer, Dover, Ky.; C. D. O'Brien, Cincinnati; A. Simpson, Newport, Ky.; D. B. Maynard, Friar's Point, Miss.; S. Ruckman, (pilet.) and lady; L. C. Hecht, Philadelphia; W. L. Townsend; P. O. Donnell, carpenter; Miss Margaret Brookhouse, Clucinnati; J. D. Crawley, Mississippi; Adam Simpson, Vicksburg; C. Waitunan, Cincinnati; S. B. Eason, P. Morton, Friar's Point, Miss.; S. Treat, se sond mate; Charles Green, first mate; J. M. Miller, Aurora, Ind.; Carl Hutliff, watchman; John Horner, first engineer; S. Bickerstaff; second engineer; Mr. Worthington, Si Main street, Cincinnati; S. Sangler, Red river; J. F. Miller, Cincinnati, S. Connor, J. Capper, S. Halley, W. Mooney, S. Stewart, pastry cook.

Lost and Missing — Samuel Reno, captain, wife, and child; Mrs. Harrison and child; child of Mr. Ruckman; George Bloo, first clerk; John Campbel, second clerk; child of Mr. Rodivier; Mary Buckner, colored; chambermaid, colored; Henry—barkeeper, colored; woman belonging to McCole; J. O. Bryon.

cole; J. O. Bryon.

Important Land Case in Missouri.—During some days past, the United States Circuit Courbhas been engaged in the trial of a cause which, from the extent of the amount of property involved, and the nature of the claim sought to be established, is invested with an unusual amount of interest. We refer to the cause of the heirs of Phillip Francois Renault vs. Benjamin Ruggles. Some two years since, suit was brought by the plaintiffs against Ruggles, for the possession of a large tract of land in Washington county, in this State, which, as alleged in the declaration of the plaintiffs, was unlawfully detained by the defendant, he having come into possession by purchase, while they claimed under an old French grant, by which the property in question was conveyed to their ancestor, Renault, by the French Government, in 1723, during the occupancy of the territory of Louisiana by its colonies. The court ruled in favor of the defendant, and against the grant, on the following grounds, virtual the first place, it was held, that though the grant in its terms was a perfect title, yet, in the absence of survey, it was too general in its terms to be located. Secondly, it was held that plaintiff had forfeited their claim, on the ground of abandonment, and thirdly, that the claimants being aliens, were, both by the Spanish and common law, precluded from taking by descent. This cause involves many finportant principles, and its decision will materially affect the title to a large amount of property, both in this State and in Illinois. It will be taken to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.—

St. Louis (Mo.) Intelligencer, Moy 2.

St. Lous (Mo.) Intelligencer, Moy 2.

Destructive Fire at St. Louis, Mo.—Vesterday merning, about five o'clock, a disastrous fire broke out in the cellar of the drug store of Messrs. Wetzell & Co., No. 41 North Main street, which soon destroyed, not only the large building in which it originated, but also that on the north, No. 43, occupied by Bridge & Ero. as a store warehouse. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been caused by the intermixture of some inflammable drugs. The building occupied by Messrs Wetzell was owned by Thomas Andrews. We learn that he was insured in the sum of five thousand dollars, which materially falls below the value of the building. The entire loss, so far as we can learn, will be about \$50,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance. Wetzell & Co. value their stock at \$20,000—natured for \$15,000. Bridge & Bro.'s loss \$40,000—partly insured. The less of Dings & Co. is about \$4,000. The building occupied by the latter firm was owned by N. H. Ridgley, of Springfield, Ill., and was insured. On Commercial street, the basement of the building No. 41 was occupied by Messrs. Sell, Hale & Co., for the storage of glassware. Their loss is about \$4,000—insurance \$2,000.—St. Louis (Mo.) Times, May 2.

The Post Office Department.—We under-

The Post Office Department.—We understand that the receipts of the Post Office Pepartment, for the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1850, amounted to \$1,531,495 98, showing an increase of \$241,877 58, or about 18 7-10 per cent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The quarter ending on the 30th September, 1850, also showed an increase of more than 17 per cent on the corresponding quarter of the previous year and it is probable that the increase for the fiscal and it is probable that the increase for the liscal year ending on the 30th of June next, over the re-ceipts of the preceding year, will be 17 or 18 per-cent. These results are extremely gratifying. The increase is much beyond the estimate made by the Postmaster General in his last annual report, and Postmaster General in his last annual report, and much beyond the usual increase from year to year. The increase for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1250, was 14 percent, as stated in last annual report from the department; and the increase for the three previous years, as stated in the annual report made by Postmaster General Collamer, in 1849, was as follows: 

(Washington Republic, May 9.

Madami Grisi and min Hushand.—By the deed of separation of the celebrated singer Grisi, and her husband, M. de Meley, he was to have the property of some fromworks at Chitiery, but, as the property of some fromworks at Chitiery, but, as the property of some from works at Chitiery, but, as the property of some from them was uncertain, it was further stepulated that the wife should remain on the stage. For some time this income has not been paid, and M. de Meley, the day before yesterday, brought an action against his wife for the arrears, amounting to 27,500f. The counsel pleaded that the revolution of February had so injured her in her professional pursuits that she was no longer able to pay so large a sum as 10,600f. a year, and offered, in lieu of the arrears due, is may a sum of 10,000f. The counsel for M. de Meley denied the trath of the statement made as to the reduced means of Madamo Grisi, and entered into a detail of the sums received by her at different theatres, &c. He mentioned, among other things, that when in Russia, she had received very valuable presents in jewels, and, in particular, a wreath for the head, valued at 30,000 rubles (about 120,000), which had been purchased by subscrip lan, the emperor himself having subscribed 10,000 ruble. He stated, also, in reply to the advente of Madamo Grisi, who, after having alluded to the abandoment of the Italian Opera by the aristocrasy, (aconsequence of the revolution, find described the attempt of his ellent to find a compensation in London as unfortunate, that she had not been a laser to the extent pretended. On the contrary, he declared that she had realized large sums, and had received not less than 30,000 in England for her assistance at the musical festivals. The Court, after veighing the statements and arguments of the compels for both parties, condemned the defendant to pay the whole suit claimed by M. de Meley — Galigaraa' Massager.

Nonthern Route from the Ease to the Missisters—The spring luminess may now be said to have fairly commenced, and the great northern route to the Missistippi, via the Mienigan Central railroad, Illinois email and river, is evidently attracting a large share of travel—being the shortest, the speat, and having better arrangements for the accommodation of the public than any other route between Eulalo and the Missistippi river. With the May Flower, Ocean, and the Missistip river. With the May Flower, Ocean, and the Missistip river with the irrocation, on lake Eric, (to which will come be added the splendid boats of the New York and Eric railroad,) prompt conveyance and politic effects on the Central Road and Lake Michigan to the ago; condortable packets on the Illinois canal to Lake Salle; a like of first class steamers daw the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, this route of the Infinois river to the Mississippi, May 3.

Detroit (Mich.) Tribuar, May 8.

Tribugharith Incorrelations—The following is the amended act of the Legislature of New York, relative to telegraphic meorporations, in this State, as passed on the 8th ult :—

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enset as follows—z=4. The directors or tructors of any telegraph company found or incorporated under the set entitled as Ast to provide for the incorporated under the set entitled as Ast to provide for the incorporated under the set entitled as Ast to provide for the incorporated under the set entitled as Ast to provide for the incorporated under the set entitled as Ast to provide for the incorporated under the annual regular to the set of the explisit of the set of such actipany, extend their line of telegraph, or may unite with any other incorporated telegraph company.

Set 2. This set shall take offeet incordinately.

Sec. 2. This net shall take effect immediately.